CLOSED SHELF

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The People's Korea

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U.S. Should Learn Lessons From Defeat in Korean War

—9th Anniv. of Truce Greeted by Koreans in Japan—

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the July 27 when the Korean people finally defeated the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War, commemorative meetings and rallies were held all over Japan. In Tokyo, some 1,300 Korean citizens participated in a "Rally of Koreans in Tokyo in Demand of Evacuation of U.S. Troops from South Korea."

The scene of the "Rally of Koreans in Tokyo in Demand of Evacuation of U.S. Troops from South Korea"

The hall was seethed with shouts of participants "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea at once!" "Shatter the South Korea-Japan Talks!" and so forth.

Lo Byung U, Ch"airman of the Tokyo Headquarters of the General Association of Koreans in Japan, made a speech.

Referring to the U.S. provocation of war in Korea, he said:

"In an attempt to swallow North Korea at one gulp, the U.S. mobilized one-third of its ground force, one fifth of its air force and the bulk of its naval fleets plus the troops of 15 satellite countries and the Syngman Rhee puppet army.

"During the war, the U.S. aggressors destroyed or burned down in North Korea alone more than 8,700 factory buildings and production establishments, 600,000 dwelling houses, over 5,000 schools and thousands of public health, cultural and public welfare facilities.

"But with no desperate barbarity could they vanquish the Korean people who rose up in the heroic struggle to defend their fatherland. The U.S. imperialists were compelled at last to sign the Armistice Agreement.

"Instead of learning lessons from their ignominious defeat in the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists are ever more hell-bent on provoking a new war in Korea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. For that purpose, they are bringing into South Korea even the Japanese militarists.

"U.S. imperialism is so actively manipulating the 'South Korea-Japan Talks' in order to cook up "NEATO" military alliance, which is to include South Korea with the revived Japanese militarist forces as its core.

"In connection with such a situation, the 11th session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK appealed to the entire Korean people to rise up in the anti-American struggle for national salvation to force the U.S. aggressive troops out of South Korea and to accomplish peaceful unification of the fatherland."

In conclusion, the reporter appealed to all the Koreans in Japan to support the appeal.

Following Chairman Lo Byung U, guests from Japanese political parties and social organisations unanimously expressed their firm solidarity with the Korean people to force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, Japan and the whole Asia.

After that, the rally adopted a protest note to U.S. President Kennedy demanding immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Return of Fishermen Detained by U.S. Side Demanded

—154th MAC Meeting Held—

KAESONG, July 20 (KCNA)–The 154th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on July 20 at Panmunjom.

At the meeting our side again demanded the U.S. side return our fishermen who have been detained by the U.S. side since they were kidnapped on June 26.

Exposing the scheme of the U.S. side to delay the return of our fishermen on the pretext of weather conditions, Major General Jang Jung Whan, senior member of our side, pointed out that in view of the weather conditions on the sea as informed by the weather forecast and the navigation experiences of our fishermen seasoned through many years of fishermen's life, the argument of the U.S. side was unacceptable.

Korean Leaders Send Greetings to Polish Leaders

—On Occasion of 18th Anniv. of Polish Resurrection—

PYONGYANG, July 21 (KCNA)–On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland, Premier Kim Il Sung, and President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK jointly sent today a telegram of greetings to Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Alexander Zawadzki, and to Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The telegram reads in part:

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland, the glorious national holiday of the Polish people, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people, extend the most fervent congratulations and greetings to you and, through you, to the fraternal Polish people.

Thanks to the devoted labour struggles of the entire working people, the Polish People's Republic has been turned in a historically short span of time from a backward agrarian country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with powerful modern industry.

The brilliant achievements made in socialist construction by the Polish people constitute a valuable contribution to the further strengthening of the might of the socialist camp and to the cause of peace in Europe and the world.

The Korean people are convinced that the friendship and solidarity between our peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further consolidate and develop in the future in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism against the aggressive policy of the imperialists.

Korean Leaders Cable Cuban Leaders To Greet July 26 of Cuba

PYONGYANG, July 25 (KCNA)–On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people, Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly sent today a joint telegram of greetings to Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Cuban Republic and Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Cuban Republic.

The telegram follows in part:

The armed uprising of July 26 was a historic event which held out a prospect of liberation of the Cuban people.

The victory of the Cuban Revolution and its consolidation and development constitute a severe blow to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and a great encouragement to the Latin American peoples fighting for freedom and liberation.

The Korean people set a boundlessly high value on their friendship with the Cuban people, and will stand firmly on the side of the heroic Cuban people also in the future and will render active support to them.

We heartily wish you and the Cuban people new brilliant succeses in the struggle to frustrate new aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, consolidate the victory of the revolution and build a socialist society.

Editorial

We Support the Decision of the Soviet Union to Conduct Nuclear Weapon Tests

(1)

In reply to the series of nuclear tests by the United States, the Soviet Government has recently ordered tests to be held of the latest types of Soviet nuclear weapons. The statement issued by the Soviet Government to this effect says: "This is a forced measure on the part of the Soviet Union. The explosions of American nuclear bombs above Christmas and Johnston Islands have produced their echo–they have made Soviet nuclear tests inevitable... In holding these tests, all measures will be taken to reduce radioactive fallout to the minimum. The Soviet Union has achieved considerable results in this respect."

This step taken by the Soviet Government to cope with the grave situation created by the United States' continued nuclear tests, is a most reasonable measure for protecting the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp and for preserving and consolidating world peace, and serves a stern warning to the U.S. imperialist war-maniacs.

The Korean people, together with all the peace-loving people the world over, support in its entirety the justifiable measure taken by the Soviet Government.

Prompted by the earnest desire to safeguard world peace and the security of mankind, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist camp have consistently called for disarmament and the discontinuation of nuclear tests for good. As is well known, as early as 1958 the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended nuclear test and thereafter, too, it put forth peaceable proposals for the conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear tests, and has made untiring efforts for its materialisation.

However, the war maniacs of the west led by the U.S. imperialists rejected all these reasonable and peaceable proposals and obstructed in every way the achievement of an agreement on discontinuing nuclear tests.

(2)

Under the signboard of "peace" and "negotiation," the U.S. imperialists have been engaged in arms race and nuclear war preparations, aggravating tension in all parts of the world.

Boosting the military outlay to the highest level in peace time, the United States has armed its aggressive army with various nuclear weapons, reinforced aggressive military blocs, ceaselesly making military provocations against the countries of the socialist camp.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to place nuclear weapons in the hands of the revived West German revenge-seekers and the Japanese militarists, while engineering ever more openly aggression and war in South Korea, South Vietnam, Taiwan and against Cuba.

Meanwhile, in recent months the United States carried out scores of underground and atmospheric nuclear tests and are conducting even high altitude nuclear tests, thereby extending arms race to cosmic space.

Under such circumstances, proceeding from the stand of safeguarding its own security and that of the entire socialist camp and world peace, the Soviet Union has been compelled to decide to conduct nuclear weapon tests. And this is quite a just and self-defensive measure.

(3)

Now is the high time when the United States should stop war preparations forthwith and show sincerity toward the conclusion of an agreement on discontinuing nuclear tests.

If the U.S. imperialists think they can save their helpless destiny by reckless nuclear arms race, it is a big miscalculation. Today, the whole world knows that on the world peace defense line stand like a citadel the Soviet Union and the entire socialist countries that have all the the material and moral power to crush any attack of the aggressors at one blow.

The "message to the peoples of the world from the World Congress of General Disarmament and Peace" says: "...Passivity harms the cause of peace. On us all depends the dawn of the day when mankind will be liberated from the threat of nuclear death."

We, Korean people, will do our best efforts to clear the road to the common aim of the world people, enduring peace by checking the dangerous play with fire by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and making their aggressive army withdraw from South Korea, thereby achieving peaceful unification of Korea. This is the greatest desire of all the Korean people. And we regard this as our own sacred internationalist duty.

CLOSED SHELF

Human Life Is Valued Most in N. Korea

—Crippled Girl Li Jung Ja Regains Use of Her Legs—

"American soldiers mercilessly beat me, a six year old girl at that time, all over my body with a rifle butt. When I lost consciousness, they tied me up fast and put me in a pot and put a heavy lid on it. Since then I had been crippled, unable to stand on my feet."

So said Li Jung Ja, supporting herself with crutches, in front of the microphone at a broadcasting soiree of public health workers of Pyongyang held on July 14.

Silence reigned for a while in the meeting place.

During the period of the temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army in the past Korean War in early winter of 1950, the U.S. troops intruded into Oro County, South Hamgyung Province, too, and coldbloodedly killed little girl Li Jung Ja's father, member of the village People's Committee, and her eldest brother.

The Yankee soldiers cruelly tortured her mother to find out the whereabouts of her second brother who was serving in the Korean People's Army at that time.

They took away a ten months old child from the back of the mother and threw it into an ice hole.

Then they rushed to the house of this family and tortured Jung Ja who remained in the house alone, thrusting a grim bayonet at her breast and demanding her tell the whereabouts of her elder brother.

Having bound hands and feet Jung Ja who was bleeding all over her body after being beaten by rifle butts and kicked by jackboots, they shut her up in a pot. Jung Ja lost consciousness in the pot.

Hours and days passed. Death threatened her hourly. Just at that time, her third brother,10, came down to the house under cover of the night from a shelter in a nearby mountain and rescued his younger sister from the pot.

Packs of Yankee soldiers were chased after from the northern part of the country and the war ended in the victory for the Korean people.

Unfortunately, Jung Ja, however, became crippled on acount of the wound inflicted by the U.S. wolves.

One day last year, a man who went there on a business trip learned about the pitiable lot of Jung Ja.

Firmly determined to make this miserable girl walk, he visited the Chullima hospital attached to the Hamheung Medical College.

Accepting his proposal, the Twice Chullima plastic surgical section held an open party meeting.

They set out to cure Jung Ja with the same firm will they would attack the U.S. imperialists.

The course of curing Li Jung Ja was indeed a battle of the Communist humanity vis-a-vis to the brutalities of the U.S. imperialists, and a course of victory of the Communist humanity.

At first a method of transplanting joints was applied to one of her legs and persevering physical exercise helped develop her muscles day after day.

Finally, she regained the use of her legs. She can now stand and walk on her own legs. Her step is a step of revenge on the U.S. imperialists, the foe of mankind.

Then, woman Li Bok Soon appeared before the microphone.

During their temporary occupation of Sinchun County, Whanghai Province, 20 years ago, American soldiers arrested Li Bok Soon with her two year old baby Jung Nam on her back and brutally tortured her. Blood gushed out from the ear, nose and mouth of her child.

From that day, he became deaf and dumb. But Jung Nam who was deprived of his hearing and speech by the U.S. imperialists regained them with the help of our red medical workers.

Jung Nam, now a school boy, went on to the stage with his mother and expressed his great joy with emotion-charged words.

A deaf-mute of yesterday, he sang the "song of General Kim Il Sung" at the top of his voice, together with other children who were also once deaf-mutes. It was the first song they learned.

All of them eulogized the age of the Workers' Party which has brought them the life and happiness of today.

"Adoption of Declaration on Laos"—Important Step Toward Its Independence

The signing of the "declaration on the neutrality of Laos" is an important step toward the independence and unity of Laos.

The adoption of this declaration on Laos, together with the setting up of the provisional national unity government of Laos, is a victory won by the Laotian people and at the same time another serious fiasco for the U.S. imperialists who have persistently schemed to undermine the sovereignty and independence of Laos and enslave the Laotian people.

The setting up of the provisional national unity government of Laos and the signing of the declaration on Laos are big steps toward the settlement of the Laotian question. But these are no more than a first step toward the accomplishment of the Laotian people's cause. Still lying ahead of the Laotian people are numerous questions to be settled and a host of obstacles to be overcome. Among them it is the first and foremost task for safeguarding the independence of Laos to smash the aggressive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from that country.

Today the Laotian people,under the active support and encouragement of the peaceloving people the world over, are continuously waging a resolute struggle for the independence and progress of their country. They will surely win victory.

As in the past, the Korean people will in the future, too, actively support the just struggle of the Laotian people.

Albanian People's Assembly Supports SPA Message

TIRANA, July 20-The First Session of the 5th People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic adopted a resoluion on July 17 after discussing the message of the 11th Session of the DPRK Second Supreme People's Assembly addressed to the parliaments of all countries of the world, according to an Albanian news agency report from Tirana.

Making the report at the session in the name of the Foreign Relations Committee, Kahreman Ylli, rector of the State Tirana University, declared that the Albanian people wholeheartedly welcome the message of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK addressed to the parliaments of the world and regard it as a new initiative for a fair solution of the Korean question.

The Albanian people and the Government of the Albanian People's Republic that have always supported are now supporting and will support in the future the heroic struggle of the fraternal Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for the peaceful unification of the country, sovereignty and national dignity.

Major Cities of Our Country (1)

Pyongyang—Centre of Korean Revolution (2)

(Continued)

A vast stretch(36,000 square metres) of the Kim Il Sung Square facing the Taedong River. Lining either side of the Square are modern many-storied buildings. The imposing Korean Revolution Museum and the Arts Museum tower in the sky in front of the Square. There are modern apartment houses in the Dosungran area which was once called "slums."

The promenade and small parks along the Taedong River, with its banks decked with various kinds of flowers, add beauty to the city.

Pyongyang under the Japanese imperialists had only a few small hospitals. But in 1961, 23 big hospitals and 247 clinics with modern facilities were taking care of citizens' health, free of charge.

In 1961, there were 28 universities and colleges and 322 various schools in this capital, one-third of whose population were students. This is also amazing, if we compare these figures with those under Japanese imperialist rule—there were only two colleges and several schools.

As a result of the marked industrial development, the total industrial output of Pyongyang in 1961 increased 23 times as against that in 1953, the year of the Armistice, accounting for 23.3 per cent of the total industrial output of the country.

We can also draw a fine picture of future Pyongyang, more beautiful and more magnificent, from the city construction programe under the Seven-Year Plan.

During the period of the plan, newly constructed roads will cover a distance of 22.5 kilometres and 15 to 20 bridges will be built and hundreds of trollybuses will be newly added to the means of transportation.

During the same period, a great number of many-storied buildings will be constructed in the residential areas in East Pyongyang. Further, the city will be equipped with central heating systems.

Pyongyang Textile Mill is one of the most modernized mills in the world, equipped with 100,000 spindles and 3,000 weaving machines.

The Pyongyang Grand Theater with 2,301 seats was built in only one year in free use of the highly developed architectural technique, in which national architectural tradition is in delicate harmony with socialist substance.

At the same time, great efforts will be made to develop educational and cultural facilities: Expansion of Kim Il Sung University(by a floor space of 300,000 square metres), a 15-storied Workers' Palace, a Great Palace of Culture, a People's Assembly Hall and a National Central Library.

Moreover, two or three drama theatres, each with some 800 seats, will be added to the abovementioned edifices, together with a magnificent gymnasium capable of accommodating more than 10,000 persons.

And the city will be covered with a network of parks and recreation grounds.

When the Seven-Year Plan is successfully carried out, Pyongyang will also be changed into a highly developed industrial city.

During the period of the plan, there will be newly built in Pyongyang a thermal-power plant(with an annual capacity of 400,000 kv) which is already under construction, Pyongyang Flouring Mill with an annual production capacity of 60,000 tons and Second Pyongyang Spinning and Weaving Factory. In addition, many other factories and enterprises are expected to be constructed.

By the end of 1967, the total industrial output of the city will treble that in 1960.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Premier Kim Il Sung once said that Pyongyang should set an example to the whole nation in all domains of social life.

Responding to the call of their Premier, Pyongyang citizens are rapidly advancing foreward, devoting all their energies to the construction of their capital.

To stand in the van of the Korean people and to develop Pyongyang as the capital of a socialist country—this will ultimately contribute greatly to the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Pyongyang people know this well.

Unconditional Extension of Repatriation Accord Demanded Again;

—DPRK Red Cross Declares Its Standpoint—

Kim Ju Yung, leader of the Korean Red Cross delegation, determinedly refused to accept a proposal made on July 19 by the Japanese Red Cross to abrogate the existing agreement, and to conclude a new agreement, on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their country.

This proposal was made in reply to a cable which the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society had sent on June 22 to its Japanese counterpart, demanding that the term of the existing repatriation agreement be extended for another year as it is.

Representing the Japanese side, Inoue, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section, and Takagi, Chief of the Social Affairs Section, submitted for discussion the draft of a new agreement.

Refuting one by one the three major reasons why the Japanese side found it necessary to make the proposal, the Korean chief delegate said that they were all entirely groundless.

The reasons are: (1) The Japanese side did not take into consideration those who are planning to return to their country in two or three years, when the existing agreement was concluded in Geneva in 1959. (2) At present, Koreans in Japan do not seem to be so anxious to be repatriated to their country as the past repatriates were. One or two years ago, there were many Koreans desirous of being repatriated, but there are not so many at present. (3) This changed situation demands that a new agreement be concluded instead of extending the term of the existing one.

In refuting these reasons, the Korean chief delegate said that the both sides had agreed in Geneva to take it for granted that the existing repatriation agreement should hold good not only for two or three years, but for ever, as long as there were Koreans in Japan, who desired to be repatriated to their country.

As stipulated expressly in Article 9 of the agreement, and was confirmed in the course of the talks at Geneva, the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland should smoothly be continued, according to the basic principle of the agreement, as long as there are those desirous of returning home, he added.

Calling attention to the difficulties of living of Korean people in Japan, he stressed that they desired just as much as three years ago to put an end to their present plight, that their desire to be repatriated as early as possible to their homeland remained and would remain unchanged.

He continued: Further, the repatriation work, starting in December of 1959, has been smoothly carried out for these three years on the basis of the existing agreement. In spite of that the Japanese side asserts that the number of repatriates should be limited to 200 per month.

There are still many Koreans in Japan who are applying for repatriation or making preparations for departure.

Korean Red Cross delegation attacking the reasons which the Japanese side found necessary to make a new proposal on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their country. Kim Ju Yung, leader of the Korean delegation (first, left row)

This fact shows that the repatriation work will not be completed within the term of the agreement.

The Japanese authorities are insisting on practical problems, avoiding basic ones, in talks on extension of the repatriation agreement. Such an attitude of the Japanese side betrays its intention to revise the repatriation agreement and to undermine the repatriation work.

The proposal and explanations made by the Japanese side show that it is plotting to utilize politically the repatriation question at the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and to sabotage ultimately the reptriation work.

Last year, the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies extended the agreement for another year without any revisions, with the result that the repatriation work has been smoothly carried out.

The Japanese authorities are under obligation to repatriate applicants to their fatherland.

Korean citizens in Japan were taken to Japan for forced labour as part of the vicious colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists. They were denied any rights as foreigners and underwent untold sufferings and misfortunes because of ruthless national discrimination for scores of years. Many of them were wronged and killed in the foreign land.

To repatriate Korean citizens in Japan to their homeland—this is the moral obligation of the Japanese government and accords with the spirit of the repatriation agreement.

In conclusion he said: we demand again the Japanese authorities give up immediately their plot to scrap the present agreement and agree to our reasonable proposal to extend unconditionally the present agreement.

A Korean Woman Killed by Yankee Soldier

SEOUL, July 20—Richard Spiwel (transcribed from Korean), a U.S. soldier, took on July 19 a Korean woman to the foreigners residential quarter in Seoul and shot her with a pistol after raping her, according to a report of South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo.

The woman was identified as Kim Ok Ja (28).

The report did not release the details of this case, for the fear of suppression.

Earlier on June 30, an American soldier belonging to the B company of the 55 battalion of the U.S. air force, attempted to violate a Korean woman, Li Soon Bak, in Sukjun Dong, Oikwan County, North Kyungsang Province. When she stubbornly resisted, the Yankee stabbed her with a dagger, seriously wounding her.

Koreans in Japan Demand Extension of Repatriation Agreement;

Mass Rallies Held in Tokyo, Osaka and Niigata

The central rally of Korean citizens in Japan held in Tokyo, on July 19, to demand the unconditional extension of the term of the existing repatriation agreement.

TOKYO—Mass rallies of Koreans citizens were held on July 19 in Tokyo, Osaka and Niigata for demanding the extension of the term of the agreement on the return home of Koreans in Japan without any amendment.

The Central Meeting of Korean citizens in Japan held at the Shinagawa Hall, Tokyo, was attended by more than 1,800 Korean compatriots in Japan.

Speaking at the meeting, Li Ke Baik, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan said:

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles, under the wire-pulling of U.S. imperialism, are trying to wreck the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan for realizing the vicious political intrigue to bring the "South Korea-Japan Talks" to an early conclusion and concoct the "North-east Asia Alliance."

The machination of the Japanese Government to scuttle the repatriation work are flagrant infringement upon the sacred national right of the Korean citizens in Japan, grave challenge to humanitarianism and an open expression of the hostile policy toward our country.

Saneki Matsumoto, member of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, and Tomomi Narita, Director of the Organizational Department of the Central Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party stressed that the Japanese Communist and Socialist Parties would determinedly strive for the extension of the term of the present repatriation agreement.

S. Korea's Financial Difficulties Mirrored in Budget

SEOUL, July 18—The deficit in the "general account" of the South Korean "military regime" had run into 5,179 million won as of the end of June, according to a report of South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin, quoting data issued by the "military regime."

This shows an increase of 3 times that of the corresponding period of last year and clearly mirrors the acute financial shortage of the "military regime."

According to the report, in the budgetary revenue during the first half year tax income fell far short of the planned amount. This is attributable to the further impoverishment of the South Korean people, bankruptcy of tradesmen and enterprisers and their refusal of tax payment.

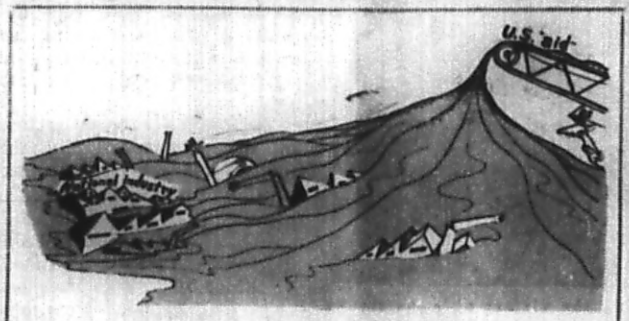
As for the budgetary expenditure, the military outlay and upkeep of the fascist ruling organs surpassed by far the total planned figure.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

S. Korean National Economy Destroyed by U.S. Imperialist Plunder

PYONGYANG, July 18 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists set about destroying and plundering the national industry of South Korea from the first day of their occupation of South Korea in an effort to turn South Korea into their monopoly market and an area for pillaging raw material and strategic materials and rake in super profit.

The U.S. imperialists have completely stamped out all the possibilities of the South Korean economy for laying its self-supporting foundation and, on this basis, reorganised the industrial structure of South Korea in conformity with the predatory system of their monopoly capital.



Flood — Che Jun —

According to data issued by the "military regime," in the composition of the South Korean manufacturing industry, the proportion of the machine and metal industries dropped by 1.6 per cent below the already low figure in the closing days of the Japanese imperialist rule, whereas the proportion of the textile and foodstuff industries which turn out military supplies and process U.S. surplus agricultural produce increased by 8.9 per cent.

The key industry in South Korea is engaged in repairing machines or turning out accessory parts and primitive farm implements.

The South Korean industry can meet only 13.8 per cent of the home demand, according to this year's "supply plan" issued by the "military regime." This figure is one third of that in 1952.

The above mentioned figures serve to indicate that the South Korean industry with neither a target nor a self-supporting foundation in production and consumption has been shackled to the monopoly capital of U.S. imperialism and reduced to its military appendage.

Having thus thoroughly subjugated the South Korean industry, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are squeezing unbridled colonial super profits by intensifying the rabid plunder of the South Korean industry, particularly the medium and small enterprises, which hold an overwhelming proportion in South Korean industry.

What serves as a lever in this is the notorious "aid."

(To be continued)

Party of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (12)

(Continued)

Further, it should not be overlooked that their struggles began gradually to be spearheaded against the U.S. imperialists. (See **Table III**)

The South Korean people began to realize clearly, through their actual life and practice, that they can win their freedom and liberation and achieve national unification, only by strengthening further their struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation and by following faithfully the road of struggle indicated by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The South Korean revolutionary forces, which are daily growing and strengthening under the wise leadership of the Marshal, have been developed into a vastly powerful driving force to accomplish the national task of peaceful unification of Korea. And there is no doubt that they will be more powerful when they have been united closely with those of the impregnable Socialist North Korea.

On the basis of the growing revolutionary forces in both the North and South of Korea, Marshal Kim Il Sung has succeeded in opening another new phase favouring peaceful unification of the country. This has plunged the enemy into a tighter situation, making them more desperate in their attempt to extricate themselves from it.

3. Marshal Kim Il Sung's wise leadership opened a new chapter in promoting autonomous and peaceful unification of Korea, at each stage in the development of the situation.

Running through the 17 years history of Korea after the Liberation are the stubborn struggles of the patriotic and democratic forces of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their collaborators, the domestic reactionary forces, who have been consistently opposed to unifying Korea by peaceful means and on autonomous and democratic principles.

In their struggles for solving the question of national unification, the Korean people have always been able to take the full initiative, thanks to the brilliant successes of strategic policies worked out by the Korean Workers' Party.

The Party has made tireless efforts to promote Korea's unification under ever more favourable conditions, presenting, timely and promptly, realistic programs and propositions, in which were embodied the urgent demand and aspiration of the Korean people, and to concentrate heavier blows on the enemy to make them helplessly stand on the defensive.

To unite closely the task of exposing the enemy politically with that of enlisting more masses in revolutionary action, and, to expose the enemy to ceaseless pressure from the masses, so as to isolate them completely, are the major points characterizing the tactics of all the great Marxist leaders.

This is the case with the Korean Workers' Party, which has applied these tactics skilfully to the struggles to realize peaceful unification of Korea.

This is fully proved by tactical policy lines formulated by the Party at each stage in the development of the situation, and the struggles carried out so far to realize these lines.

(1) Marshal Kim Il Sung exposed thoroughly to public view all sorts of insidious U.S. machinations to turn Korea into a colony, under the mask of the "liberator" of the Korean nation. He indicated to the Korean people the road which they should follow for a democratic development of their country. In order to realize the earliest establishment of a unified, democratic provisional government in Korea, he made tireless efforts to win large sections of the people and to enlist them in the struggle to isolate further the reactionary forces.

Ever since the August 15 Liberation, which was immediately followed by the U.S. occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have never been idle in their efforts to expand their aggression all over the Korean territory. They have made these efforts, pretending that they are the "liberators" of Korea.

(To be continued)

Table III (Growth of Anti-American struggles)

Year	1954	1956	1958	1960
Struggles of workers, farmers, youth and students	100%	137%	133%	633%

(Figures showing the growth of struggles as against the 100 for 1954)

"I AM HAPPY HERE":

U.S. Soldier Abshier Publishes a Note

Larry A. Abshier, U.S. soldier, who came over to North Korea

PYONGYANG, July 23 (KCNA) –Chokook Tongil, the Organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland published in Pyongyang carried a note "I am happy" by former American soldier Larry A. Abshier who came over to North Korea in May.

Recalling his past life in South Korea, the author writes:

South Korea is a land where the American soliders can do what they like.

We never considered South Korea a sovereign state. "South Korea is a land where the U.S. army can act just as in a vanquished country." This is what my instructor told us during our recruit training. We really thought South Korea was a colony under the domination of the United States and so was the reality.

South Koreans were ill-clad and hunger-stricken and most of them went begging, being jobless.

School-age children served American soldiers as shoe-shine boys or searched garbage bins.

Such is the real state of South Korea noisily advertised as being a "sample of freedom," the author says.

Pointing out that the propaganda of the American rulers about the defence of "free world" against "communist aggression" was nothing but a ruse for the occupation of and aggression upon South Korea, he gives the following impressions he has received in North Korea in three months since his crossing over to the North:

I have looked around so far the beautiful and fine Pyongyang streets, scenic spots and historical monuments, factories and enterprises.

Freely visiting towns and villages, I have seen with my own eyes the happy life of the North Korean people.

I came across everywhere people without want. They all said that once decided, they could bring into reality all their ideals.

There is no foreign troop in North Korea. I say this definitely.

No trace of war preparations and military exercises can be found in North Korea.

I saw only peaceful construction everywhere I went.

I think there is no excuse or ground for the American army to stay in South Korea.

I want to advise American soldiers, my former colleagues.

If they really want peace, they should not die a useless death as the scapegoat for the pentagon but demand their return to the homeland in opposition to the military exercises and war preparations.

I am now enjoying the most humanitarian hospitality. I am full of hope and spending happy and joyous days.

I will remain here and study in a university.

"IMMORTAL EXPLOITS," DOCUMENTARY FILM PRODUCED IN N. KOREA

PYONGYANG, July 20 (KCNA)- A new documentary film "Immortal exploits" has been shown in Pyongyang for over one month amid the warm acclaim of the spectators, in commemoration of the 9th anniversary of the victory of the Korean War against the U.S. imperialist invaders, which fell on July 27.

This film produced by the Korean documentary film studio gives with precious materials obtained during the war, a true depiction of the epic course of the war of the Korean people and of their immortal exploits.

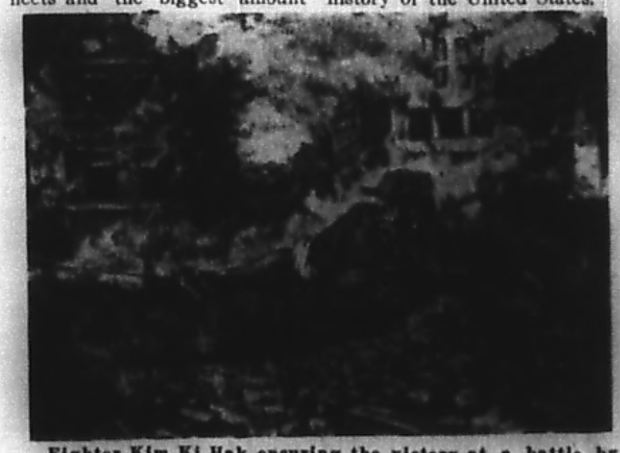
The film producers have succeeded in clearly reproducing in three reels the complicated process of the Korean War unprecedented in its scale and fierceness and in the bestialities of the U.S. imperialists, the war which won the Korean people the respect and support of the world honest-minded people for their lofty moral virtues–mass heroism and revolutionary optimism.

Data contained in the film serve to expose the real nature of the U.S. imperialists as the war provoker and war criminal.

There is the scene showing that infamous war-monger Dulles inspecting the area along the 38th Parallel on June 18, 1950. He makes a final examination of the plan for "expedition to North" in a trench and declares: The United States is ready to render material and moral assistance to South Korea in fighting against Communism—Communists will eventually lose domination in North Korea.

A map of aggressive plan of U.S. imperialism against the northern part of Korea.

To attain their aggressive ambitions the U.S. imperialists hurled into the Korean front one third of their ground forces, one fifth of their air forces, their fleets and the biggest amount of iron and steel in the war history of the United States.



Fighter Kim Ki Hak ensuring the victory at a battle by linking several communication lines of his unit with his body (oil painting).

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists slaughtered people every where and used chemical and bacterial weapons in order to bring the Korean people to their knees. The film reveals these crimes of U.S. imperialism with irrefutable materials.

The film also powerfully shows how the Korean sons and daughters surmounted the grim trials of the war and won victory. The officers and men of the Korean People's Army displayed peerless courage and heroism, putting up a death-defying fight at the front where the land was scorched and even rocks melted.

Spectators watch tensely the combat scene of the 1,211 metre height, one of the most fierce battle sites of the Korean war. The height was lowered by ten metres by the enemy's concentric bombardments. Hero of the Republic Li Soo Bok covering the muzzle of an enemy machine-gun with his own body comes into view.

The scene also gives a picture of the optimistic life of the fighters who are playing flutes and violins during the breaks in the severe battle.

The film also shows from various angles the miserable end of the U.S. imperialists' mercenaries who died a dog's death at the hands of the People's Army fighters.

For this faultless composition and compilation, the film attracts deep attention of the spectators from the first scene to the last moment when the Korean People's Army fighters hoist the flag of victory.

The film vividly pictures the shameful defeat of the U.S. imperialists who had to bend their knees before the Korean people.

During the three-year Korean War, the United States suffered upwards of 1,930,800 casualities including over 397,000 Americans and sustained a huge loss of over 12,000 airplanes, over 3,000 tanks and other combat materials.

The myth about the U.S. being the "strongest" in the world was smashed into smithereens.

The heroic Korean People's Army shout the hurrah of victory at the top of their voice.

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